MAGNETIC HYSTERESIS PARAMETERS FOR TWO ANTARCTIC (YAMATO-82050, YAMATO-791717) AND TWO AFRICANE (ACER-059, ACER-202) CARBONACEOUS CHONDRITES.

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We have selected 4 carbonaceous chondrites of CO3 type for the study of meteoritic magnetism. The two samples of Antarctic chondrites (Yamato-82050 and Yamato-791717) were kindly supplied by Dr H.Kojima (from the NIPR in Tokyo and the other two (Acer-059 and Acer-202) by Dr. H.Schulze (Museum of Nat. History, Humbolt Univ.-Berlin).

Within our study we apply the approach as developed by T. Nagata and his co-workers, regarding in particular carbonaceous chondrites, in terms of a magnetic binary system. This model let to explain meteoritic magnetism for some types of them treating their magnetic carriers as the mixture of two magnetic components: a high coercivity magnetic mineral including SD particles and a low coercivity carrier including MD particles.

The construction of the model is based on parameters of magnetic hysteresis loop :the saturation moment M_s ,the remanent saturation moment M_{rs} , the coercive force H_c and the remanent coercive force H_{cr}.

Additionally we have measured the average magnetic susceptibility per unit mass and made AF demagnetization of NRM (measured using the SQUID magnetometer) to check how big is the medium destructive field. The thermal experiments to find the Curie unblocking temperatures of magnetic carriers has been also performed.

The part of these data summarized in Table 1 indicate differentiation between studied chondrites of type CO3.

TABLE 1.

Name	K(SI u. /kg)	M_{rs}/M_s	H_{cr}/H_c	MDF (mT)
Y-80050	17.78	0.04	7.50	3.0
Y-791717	15.29	0.10	7.20	2.0
AC-059	242.85	0.01	36.00	7.5
AC-202	5.40	0.06	0.88	22.5

Within the planned poster the data presented above will be used according to the T. Nagata model of the magnetic binary system.